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AUTHOR Hamilton, Angela Blackston
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ABSTRACT

This teacher's guide describes a course unit on the electoral college designed to teach eighth grade students about the election process for the President of the United States. The historical significance of the electoral college, its procedures, and its relevance to today's political system are discussed. Ten lesson plans with student objectives, teaching strategies, and evaluation methods are provided. The guide also contains student exercises consisting of three word search puzzles, term definitions, a true and false examination, a crossword puzzle, and a final comprehensive examination. Answers are provided for all exercises. A 16-item bibliography is included. (DJC)

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THE ELECTORAL COLLEGE

A TEACHING/LEARNING DESIGN

CREATED BY

ANGELA BLACKSTON HAMILTON

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ABSTRACT

This design will enable students to become more familiar with the process of electing a candidate to the office of President of the United States.

SIGNIFICANCE

It is important for students to know and understand the negative and positive aspects of the electoral college in order that they may intelligently determine the need to continue or to dissolve a system which they may deem obsolete.

AUDIENCE

This lesson is designed for eighth grade American History students. It may be readily modified for other appropriate grade levels.

TIME TO COMPLETE

The amount of instructional time needed will ideally encompass a two week period, that is ten school days. The grade and ability levels of the students will determine the necessary time which should be devoted to meeting the established goals.

RATIONALE/PURPOSE

The major focus of this design will be to examine the historical significance of the Electoral College, its procedural aspects, and to attempt to determine its relevance in the present.

GOALS OF THE LESSON

An understanding of the pro and con issues of the Electoral College is necessary as we move into the twenty-first century in determining the effectiveness of a system designed for eighteenth century America.

A. KNOWLEDGE OBJECTIVES

Each student will be able to:

1. Identify the procedure for electing the President of the United States.

2. Identify major strengths and major weaknesses of the Electoral College.

B. SKILLS OBJECTIVES

Each student will be able to:

1. Develop increased skills in interpreting documents.

2. Gain experience in examining conflicting points of view.

C. ATTITUDES/VALUES

The students will be able to:

1. Discuss the pros and cons of the Electoral College.

2. Participate in the democratic process through a debate.

D. Attitudes Toward Learning

The students will be able to:

1. Develop the desire to further study the original purpose behind the establishment of the Electoral College.

2. Look at the effectiveness of the Electoral College throughout history, as well as its future role in American presidential elections.

3. Study more fully and carefully the present-day arguments for and against the continuance of the Electoral College.

PROCEDURES

1. In advance, students will write to notable proponents and opponents of the Electoral College.

2. Introduce students to the Electoral College by explaining the sequence for electing the president. This will be accomplished through a bulletin board display.

3. Read the background information from the United States Constitution and selected handouts from other sources on the Electoral College.

4. Show a filmstrip on how the president is elected.

5. Measure student knowledge of the Electoral College through a word search and definition of terms.

6. Reteach material where the need exists.

7. Assign students to research pros and cons of the Electoral College for a panel discussion.

8. Have the class construct a decision tree listing the goals, consequences, and alternatives for the Electoral College.

9. Conduct a panel discussion on the continuance or discontinuance of the Electoral College.

10. Allow students to vote their preference by secret ballot.

11. Compare and contrast the Electoral College with the executive election methods in other world governments.

12. Test the students on their knowledge of the Electoral College.

DAILY LESSON PLANS

The Electoral College will be taught in a ten day time frame through the utilization of varied, thought-provoking approaches to learning.

DAY I

A. OBJECTIVES

Students will be able to:

1. Discuss the basis for the number of electors per state.

2. Tell the date for choosing electors and the day on which the electors cast their ballots.

B. PROCEDURES/STRATEGIES

1. After an introduction to the Electoral College, students will read the background information from the United States Constitution and handouts from selected sources on the Electoral College.

2. A class discussion will follow the reading.

C. EVALUATION

1. Oral questions will be asked to determine the need for reteaching.

2. A formal evaluation will be on day ten.

DAY II

A. OBJECTIVES

Students will be able to:

1. Discover the pros and cons of the Electoral College.
2. Discuss the advantages/disadvantages of continuing the Electoral College.

B. PROCEDURES/STRATEGIES

1. Students will take notes from a filmstrip/discussion on how the president is elected.
2. The class will be divided into discussion groups.
3. Groups will be guided to insure that advantages and disadvantages are covered.
4. The class will reconvene for class presentations on the advantages and disadvantages of the Electoral College.

C. EVALUATION

1. The discussion will be monitored to indicate student knowledge.
2. The formal evaluation will be given on day ten.

DAY III

A. OBJECTIVES

Students will be able to:

1. List the steps for electing the president.

2. Recognize the historical changes in the presidential election process.

B. PROCEDURES/STRATEGIES

1. A step by step outline will be given in a class lecture, using a bulletin board entitled "Highway to The White House".

2. The class will reread the Twelfth Amendment.

3. Students will be given ten minutes to review notes.

4. An oral question and answer session will determine points to be reemphasized.

C. EVALUATION

1. Teacher observation will be drawn from question and answer session.

2. A written exercise will be given at the end of day four.

DAY IV

A. OBJECTIVES

Students will be able to:

1. Exhibit a knowledge of the election process.

2. Strengthen their previous knowledge of the Electoral College.

B. PROCEDURES/STRATEGIES

1. Review by question and answer the previous information about the Electoral College.

2. Students will complete a word search and a definition of terms.

C. EVALUATION

1. Following the completion of the class assignment, the word search and definition of terms will be discussed.

2. The word search and definition of terms will be graded.

DAY V

A. OBJECTIVES

Students will be able to:

1. Apply acquired knowledge.

2. Discern between goals, consequences, and alternatives.

B. PROCEDURES/STRATEGIES

1. Reinforce knowledge by returning and discussing word search and definition of terms.

2. A teacher led discussion will precede student participation in constructing a "decision tree".

3. The class will divide into five groups.

C. EVALUATION

1. Decision trees will be evaluated within a group setting.

2. The best examples will be selected by students for a class display.

DAY VI

A. OBJECTIVES

Students will be able to:

1. Establish alternative methods to the Electoral College.

2. Recognize the weaknesses and strengths of the Electoral College.

B. PROCEDURES/STRATEGIES

1. Resource materials will be made available to students for gaining a broader perspective of the Electoral College.

2. Individual research will be assigned to each student.

3. Students will regroup for the purpose of discussing their views and to select two spokespersons, one pro and one con, for a panel discussion.

4. The teacher will appoint the moderator, timekeeper, and scorekeeper.

C. EVALUATION

1. The teacher will observe the group participation of each student.

DAY VII

A. OBJECTIVES

Students will be able to:

1. Strengthen debating skills.

2. Respect differences of opinion.

B. PROCEDURES/STRATEGIES

1. Students elected and appointed the previous day from the five groups will debate in a panel discussion the pros and cons of the Electoral College.

2. The remaining members of the class will observe the panel and ask questions and make comments at the conclusion of the discussion.

C. EVALUATION

1. Each student will be graded on the basis of his/her contributions to the debate.

DAY VIII

A. OBJECTIVES

Students will be able to:

1. Express their beliefs secretly.
2. Participate in the democratic process.

B. PROCEDURES/STRATEGIES

1. The panel will reconvene for the purpose of briefly stating the pro and con positions of the Electoral College.
2. Students will vote their views on the continuance or discontinuance of the Electoral College by secret ballot.
3. The ballots will be counted by the teacher while the students complete an Electoral College crossword puzzle.
4. The results of the voting will be announced by the moderator and the crossword puzzle will be discussed.

C. EVALUATION

1. The teacher will observe student participation.
2. Student crossword puzzles will be graded.

DAY IX

A. OBJECTIVES

Students will be able to:

1. Compare and contrast the Electoral College with election methods in other nations of the world.

2. Give information about the Electoral College.

B. PROCEDURES/STRATEGIES

1. Through the means of a comparative chart on the organization of the governments of other major nations of the world, the students will be led in scrutinizing the United States method of election as opposed to other nations.

2. The class will divide into two groups.

3. A brief, oral review of the Electoral College will take place the last fifteen minutes of class.

C. EVALUATION

1. Students will be graded on individual responses.

2. The winning group will receive a ten point bonus and the losing group will receive a five point bonus on the next day's test.

DAY X

A. OBJECTIVES

Students will be able to:

1. Answer objective questions about the Electoral College.
2. Discuss the Electoral College in depth.
3. Evaluate the two week study of the Electoral College.

B. PROCEDURES/STRATEGIES

1. A test on the Electoral College will be administered.

C. EVALUATION

1. Students will be graded on their performance on the Electoral College test.

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Materials for Teaching The Electoral College

THE ELECTORAL COLLEGE

F F V G F F U L O O J A M E S W I L S O N
R Q K G L D K O M V R T O D X H C C G Y M
E J C X J Q W F O M E P K M I C M S S L C
E Q A A R T H E H R J D C C W F S J K Y N
A E R O L G Z L L A P B O Q T E R Q N E A
G E S J P V R B K Q G S V Y R B O D W B V
E T P I V T I A N I D A Q D P O S Y R R D
N O D Y A V V N N U T N D X W P O A U S W
T V R O W C I A C I R A F D Y R H L U N D
S E B T L E Y Q Z O L N W I K A E C M H L
L H H L G C X Z M A L O H E M I U R D Y N
C T R K P X K G R A G L R L B A Q A U N U
J F Q N P L O U L V I B I A C K W H V E N
B O N Q X H G E I U B N C D C W I O T K W
K E C Z C U N Z B U C S E L G H B J V R R
O T I M A Z Z Y E O E K F S P E T N V J M
P A C N W Q J T L U A O W Q C M R U P A U
C T I W E T A N C B D Y Q K W R C Z O H U
Z S W A R R E N H A R D I N G G Y J R S C
F I E A Q K L K P T N P H D O S Y D Y D H
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FREEAGENTS

CALVIN COLLIDGE
NEW YORK
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INAUGURAL ADDRESS

MAINE
ROGER SHERMAN
JAMESWILSON
ABRAHAM LINCOLN

THE ELECTORAL COLLEGE (PUZZLE 2)

O M Q D G S K W N S I E B X Z P A K U B M
J A K D R T I H G V H Q N E I J O M G C A
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H C G I S Y J O I C L H E M D O R R F O U
A A W F K P R W F I P P S D Z H X R R B U
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L O K L K E O G Y L H L N N E E L U A H W
I L A C M R E Y W J A E I I A G D G B U B
N I T A F R L T W R X G V G A D O N Q X H
C N J C S G M V U E S J E O K M J R K E U
O A Y H U M P G G C N N N L T D T M P J U
L W C H F V U V K L T A P H C E K T V M R
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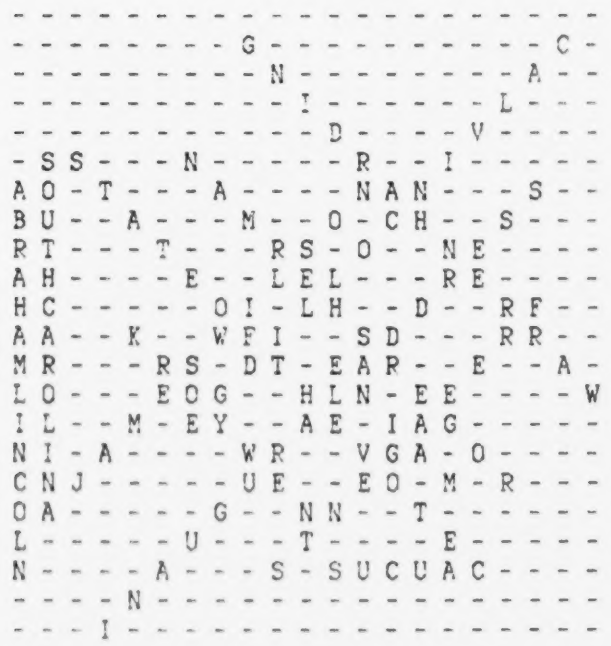
THE ELECTORAL COLLEGE (PUZZLE 2)



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M W U J A M E S W I L S O N S K Z B V E L
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S P N F R E E A G E N T S K Q X U Z W A L
J T U Z E Q R O G E R S H E R M A N W I X
Q W W A R R E N H A R D I N G V G N L S R
E E V C A U C U S B N S N E V U Z W K C G
P Y J Z N F A B R A H A M L I N C O L N G
E O H W Q S T A T E O F T H E V O T E N H
I N A U G U R A L A D D R E S S U S S C F
Z V Y S Z K D W G E Z Q E J N E W Y O R K
S S I Y F E D S O U T H C A R O L I N A I
C V G T K A F Z R B H O L I X T F B K U S
L C H P X V E R W P T M I X G G I D M L Y
N Q G C Q V R W M Z L W T H V U R I L F W
G H H U W Y I K Q Q A J A M T V D T M X Z
X T R M Q U R Y H G K M W F L Y P B S D B
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J V Q C A L V I N C O L L I D G E F D Z R
O T F U Z G O Z J R Q O G T Q R G D Y V N
H R B U F T P D P P I Y C W P X G G E L Y
V X X V Q Y V J A I M A Q G T P W Z Y B X

THE ELECTORAL COLLEGE (PUZZLE 3)

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THE ELECTORAL COLLEGE

GERRYMANDERING _____

LODGEGOSSETT _____

PRIMARY _____

FAVORITE SON _____

LABOR DAY _____

SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE _____

HENRY CLAY _____

NIXON _____

JIMMY CARTER _____

JOHN F. KENNEDY _____

REPUBLICAN PARTY _____

WILLIAM JENNINGS BRYAN _____

NAME_____ DATE_____

THE ELECTORAL COLLEGE

TRUE OR FALSE

DIRECTIONS: DETERMINE WHETHER EACH OF THE FOLLOWING STATEMENTS IS TRUE OR FALSE. IF A STATEMENT IS FALSE, RESTATE IT SO IT IS TRUE.

1. ___ When voters pull the lever for a presidential candidate, they are voting for a slate of electors who will in turn cast votes directly for the President.

2. ___ The method of electing the President is a feature of American government which has always been favored by Americans.

3. ___ The basic structure for the Electoral College was set forth in 1215 when King John signed the Magna Carta.

4. ___ Each of the fifty states has an equal number of electors within the Electoral College, allowing each state the same amount of influence in presidential elections.

5. ___ The slate of electors wins as a unit, therefore, all of the state's electoral votes are awarded to only one candidate.

6. ___ On the Monday following the second Wednesday in December the winning slate of electors meets in Washington, D. C. to cast two ballots, one for President and one for Vice President.

7. ___ Ballots cast by the state electors are tallied and the results sent to Congress where they are counted in the presence of the new Senate and House of Representatives on January 6.

8. ___ Electors are bound, by the Constitution, to vote for the candidates they are pledged to.

9. ___ If no candidate receives a majority in the Electoral College the House of Representatives will decide on the top three vote getters with each state having one vote.

10. ___ It is conceivable that the House could elect a President from one party and the Senate a Vice President from another, since there are no restrictions on how the members of Congress may vote.

ANSWERS TRUE OR FALSE ACTIVITY

1. T	4. F	7. T	10. T
2. F	5. T	8. F	
3. F	6. F	9. T	

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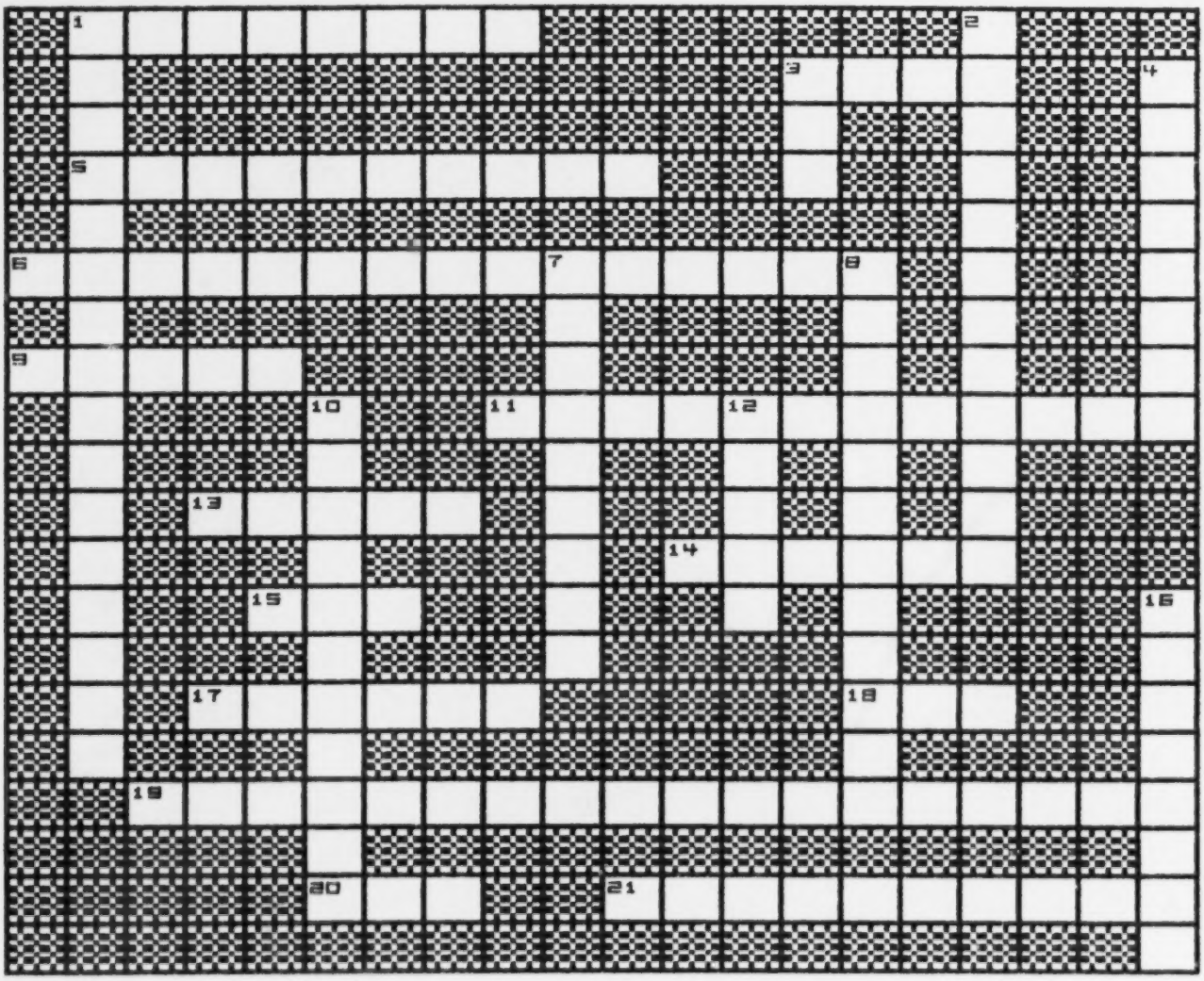
ELECTORAL COLLEGE



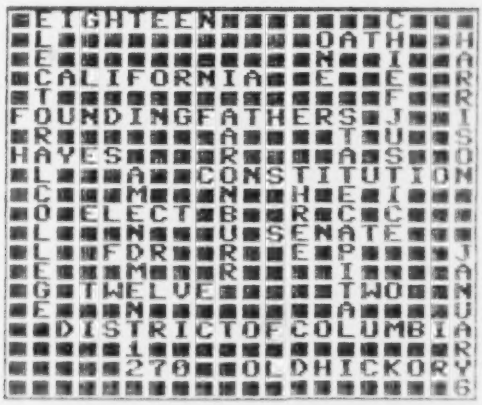
ACROSS CLUES

1. Voting age set by 26th Amendment
3. Taken by President-elect Jan. 20
5. Largest number of electoral votes
6. Responsible for Electoral College
9. Compromise candidate in 1876
11. Provides for Electoral College
13. To select, to choose
14. Chooses Vice-President if no candidate has a majority
15. First President (initials) to invite Electoral College to his inauguration
17. Lowest number of states needed for election as President
18. Original number of presidential candidates electors voted for
19. 23rd Amendment granted 3 electoral votes
20. Number needed to win presidency
21. Lost presidency in House in 1824 (nickname)

DOWN CLUES

1. 538 members charged with electing the President and Vice-President
2. Administers oath of office to the President-elect
3. Each state has---vote(s) in H. R. when no candidate gets a majority
4. Had less popular votes in 1888 than Cleveland but won in the Electoral College
7. Tied with Jefferson for the presidency in 1800
8. Usual place where electors cast their ballots
10. Changed the method for choosing the President and Vice-President to separate ballots
12. Lowest number of electoral votes any state has
16. When electoral votes are counted before Congress

ANSWERS: ELECTORAL COLLEGE



NAME_____ DATE_____

THE ELECTORAL COLLEGE

I. MATCHING. MATCH THE ITEMS IN COLUMN A WITH THE CORRECT ANSWERS IN COLUMN B. (25 POINTS)

COLUMN A		COLUMN B	
1. ____	Founding Fathers	A.	Administers oath to President-elect
2. ____	Amendment 12	B.	Designed to assure victory to one party
3. ____	January 20	C.	First inaugural address to be delivered via radio
4. ____	Chief Justice	D.	Required electors to cast ballots for party's choice
5. ____	National Convention	E.	Largest number of electoral votes
6. ____	Amendment 25	F.	Those who vote
7. ____	January 6	G.	Republican dark horse who became President in 1920
8. ____	Electoral College	H.	Proposed dividing electoral votes by % of popular vote
9. ____	Caucus	I.	Seeks to control state's delegation to national convention
10. ____	Amendment 26	J.	Party members meet to select candidates
11. ____	Electors	K.	Usually chosen by presidential nominee
12. ____	Amendment 23	L.	18 year olds given the right to vote
13. ____	Gerrymandering	M.	Second highest electoral votes
14. ____	January 3	N.	When presidential campaign hits full stride

15. ____	Calvin Coolidge	O.	Technically elects the President
16. ____	Lodge-Gossett Resolution	P.	Date President-elect assumes office
17. ____	Maine	Q.	Created the Electoral College
18. ____	Primary	R.	Argued in favor of Congress electing the President
19. ____	Warren G. Harding	S.	Date Congressmen take office
20. ____	"Favorite Son"	T.	Separate ballots for President and Vice-President
21. ____	New York	U.	Candidates for President and Vice-President are nominated
22. ____	Vice-Presidential nominee	V.	Date electoral votes are counted before Congress
23. ____	Labor Day	W.	Granted District of Columbia 3 electoral votes
24. ____	Roger Sherman	X.	Provides for presidential succession
25. ____	California	Y.	Method of directly nominating candidates for an office

II. MULTIPLE CHOICE. SELECT THE ANSWER WHICH BEST COMPLETES THE STATEMENT. (25 POINTS)

1. ____ The number of electoral votes necessary to elect the President is (a) 69 (b) 270 (c) 538 (d) 521.

2. ____ Presidential electors usually cast their votes in (a) their home towns (b) state capitals (c) Washington, D. C. (d) both b and c.

3. ____ If no candidate has a majority in the Electoral College the Vice-President is chosen by the (a) Senate (b) House of Representatives (c) Supreme Court (d) President-elect.

4. ____ The electoral system was changed in (a) 1800 (b) 1804 (c) 1796 (d) 1789.

5. ____ The officer who is second in line to succeed the President is the (a) Vice-President (b) President Pro Tempore (c) Speaker of the House (d) Secretary of State.

6. ____ The Electoral College is provided for in the (a) Constitution (b) Declaration of Independence (c) Articles of Confederation (d) Magna Carta.

7. ____ (a) 12 (b) 10 (c) 18 (d) 24 is the lowest number of states a candidate can carry and be elected President.

8. ____ The lowest number of electoral votes which any state has is (a) 9 (b) 12 (c) 3 (d) 14.

9. ____ The date in December on which the Electoral College casts its votes falls on the (a) Monday following the third Wednesday (b) Tuesday following the first Monday (c) Monday following the second Wednesday (d) Tuesday following the last Monday.

10. ____ If a system of electing the President by popular vote should be adopted, it would greatly reduce the power of the (a) east (b) north (c) west (d) south.

11. ____ If the President is chosen by the House of Representatives, the (a) 2 (b) 3 (c) 4 (d) 7 candidates with the highest number of electoral votes are voted upon.

12. ____ The Executive Branch was established in Article (a) 1 (b) 2 (c) 3 (d) 4 of the Constitution.

13. ____ In the House of Representatives each state has (a) 1 (b) 10 (c) 20 (d) 50 vote(s) when no presidential candidate receives a majority of the electoral votes.

14. ____ The original number of presidential candidates electors voted for was (a) 3 (b) unlimited (c) 1 (d) 2.

15. ____ The state with the largest number of electoral votes is (a) west of the Mississippi (b) in the Northeast (c) east of the Mississippi (d) in the Southwest.

16. ____ The first President to invite the Electoral College to the inauguration was (a) Harry Truman (b) George Washington (c) Ronald Reagan (d) Franklin D. Roosevelt.

17. ____ After 1828 only (a) South Carolina (b) Florida (c) Virginia (d) Alabama continued the practice of choosing electors without a popular vote. This practice was changed after the Civil War.

18. ____ A special electoral commission was appointed to decide the contested returns of (a) Jefferson and Burr, 1800

(b) Adams and Jackson, 1824 (c) Hayes and Tilden, 1876 (d) Kennedy and Nixon, 1960.

19. ____ The United States has had (a) 10 (b) 15 (c) 20 (d) 25 minority presidents.

20. ____ Two Presidents have been elected by the House (a) Thomas Jefferson and John Quincy Adams (b) Rutherford B. Hayes and John F. Kennedy (c) Grover Cleveland and Benjamin Harrison (d) none of these.

21. ____ Between 1860 and 1968, only in (a) 4 (b) 10 (c) 2 (d) 6 presidential elections have third parties together polled more than 10% of the vote.

22. ____ Henry Clay ran for the presidency and was defeated in 1824, 1832, and 1844, making him the first three-time presidential loser with only one other man, (a) Theodore Roosevelt (b) Franklin D. Roosevelt (c) William Jennings Bryan (d) Samuel J. Tilden, running and losing three times.

23. ____ The president of the Senate announces the electoral election results as the (a) state of the union (b) "state of the vote" (c) neither a nor b (d) both a and b.

24. ____ Prior to the Twentieth Amendment all United States Presidents, except Washington, were inaugurated in (a) March (b) April (c) January (d) November.

25. ____ The most favored method of the selection of presidential electors is by (a) appointment by party committee (b) party primaries (c) party convention (d) popular vote.

III. TRUE OR FALSE. IDENTIFY THE FOLLOWING STATEMENTS AS TRUE OR FALSE. (25) POINTS)

1. ____ The Founding Fathers never specified how the electors were to be chosen.

2. ____ The Electoral College was designed to favor the larger states.

3. ____ Today there is no way a nominee may receive a minority of the popular votes and a majority of the electoral votes and consequently be elected President.

4. ____ One President in three has not been elected by a majority of the people.

5. ____ Experts feel one of the reasons why Richard Nixon lost the

1960 election was his promise to campaign in all 50 states.

6. ____ No mention of political parties is to be found in the Constitution.

7. ____ James Wilson offered the outline that evolved into the present method of electing the President.

8. ____ The President must be a naturalized citizen of the United States.

9. ____ Gerald Ford was a successful dark horse candidate in 1976.

10. ____ Not until April 14, 1787, was Washington formally notified that he had been unanimously elected President.

11. ____ Thomas Jefferson set the two-term precedent by refusing a third term in 1808.

12. ____ State Constitutions give each state a number of electors equal to the total number of its representatives and senators.

13. ____ Originally, electors were to be voted for as free agents exercising their independent judgment.

14. ____ The party which receives the largest number of votes in a state receives a comparable percentage of the electoral votes of that state.

15. ____ In the 1960 election, had only thirty-five more electors from other states refused to follow the party mandate, neither John F. Kennedy nor Richard Nixon would have had a majority of electoral votes.

16. ____ According to the Twenty-First Amendment if the President shall not have been chosen before the time fixed for the beginning of his term then the Vice-President shall have qualified.

17. ____ The electoral system exists and will continue to exist until the Constitution is changed or amended.

18. ____ It is a great dishonor in our country that the losing candidate does not always accept the election of his opponent and pledge his support to him for the welfare of the country.

19. ____ The Constitution requires that each President give an inaugural address.

20. ____ There are many states which do not print the electors'

names on the ballot.

21. ____ The electors are present for the counting of the ballots before the joint session of Congress in case there are questions.

22. ____ Even though a candidate wins a state's popular vote by a narrow margin, he still wins all that state's electoral votes.

23. ____ The President and Vice-President of the United States are the only elective federal officials not elected directly by the people.

24. ____ The only successful third party in American history was the Republican Party in the election of Abraham Lincoln in 1860.

25. ____ A presidential candidate could have possibly won any election from 1912 through 1956 without receiving a single vote in 36 states.

IV. IDENTIFICATION. SELECT THE PRO AND CON ARGUMENTS FOR THE ELECTORAL COLLEGE BY MARKING AN A IN THE BLANK BESIDE PRO ISSUES AND A B BESIDE CON ISSUES. (10 POINTS)

1. ____ Essential part of the federal system

2. ____ Important role of the states as political units

3. ____ Archaic system

4. ____ Gives the President a mandate to lead the country

5. ____ "Faithless elector" factor

6. ____ Possibility of electing a President who is not the people's choice

7. ____ Enables minority groups to weild power in presidential elections

8. ____ Undue benefit to certain groups and states

9. ____ Every vote does not count.

10. ____ Discourages fraud

V. DISCUSSION. THE ELECTORAL COLLEGE HAS LONG BEEN A TOPIC OF DEBATE IN THE UNITED STATES. GIVE YOUR THOUGHTS ABOUT ITS CONTINUANCE OR DISCONTINUANCE. LIST AND DISCUSS PROPOSALS FOR CHANGE, POINTING OUT THE WEAKNESSES AND STRENGTHS OF EACH. (15 POINTS)

ANSWERS ELECTORAL COLLEGE TEST

I. MATCHING	II. MULTIPLE CHOICE	III. TRUE OR FALSE	IV. IDENTIFICATION
1. Q	1. B	1. T	1. A
2. T	2. B	2. F	2. A
3. P	3. A	3. F	3. B
4. A	4. B	4. T	4. A
5. U	5. C	5. T	5. B
6. X	6. A	6. T	6. B
7. V	7. A	7. T	7. A
8. O	8. C	8. F	8. B
9. J	9. C	9. F	9. B
10. L	10. D	10. T	10. A
11. F	11. B	11. F	
12. W	12. B	12. F	
13. B	13. A	13. T	
14. S	14. D	14. F	
15. C	15. A	15. T	
16. H	16. D	16. F	
17. D	17. A	17. T	
18. Y	18. C	18. F	
19. G	19. B	19. F	
20. I	20. A	20. T	
21. M	21. A	21. F	
22. K	22. C	22. T	
23. N	23. B	23. T	
24. R	24. A	24. T	
25. E	25. C	25. T	